

CENSUS UNCOVERS A 'LOST' VILLAGE

Japanese Enumerators Find Primitive Settlement.

TOKIO, Nov. 6.—The recent nationwide census of Japan has uncovered things unknown to the Japanese themselves. According to a special statement a village with a population of 840, which has never been listed in any Government record and has not even a name, has been found in Gumma Prefecture by preliminary census investigators. This "lost" village is situated on the Upper Arakawa at the foot of the Miki Pass, about two miles from Kanak. Although there are thirty-nine houses in the village it has not even a name. The

locators say that the inhabitants live on fruits and the flesh of birds and game and exchange goods by barter.

CHINA BUYS DYES HERE.
China took more than 25 per cent. of all the dyes and dyestuffs exported by the United States during August, 1920. Her August purchases of aniline dyes from America were valued at nearly \$387,000; of other dyes, more than \$180,000.

INDIA TO EXPORT WHEAT.
The Indian Government has granted permission to export 400,000 tons of wheat from India. The outlook for the coming crop is still uncertain, though on the whole quite satisfactory. More rain is urgently needed in various districts.

The Famous Meadow Brook Apples

Direct From Farm to You
Hand Picked Hand Graded Hand Packed

Superior Apples for Appreciative, Discriminating Buyers.
Delivered in New York City.

Barrels (by express), \$7.25. Barrels (by freight), \$6.00.
Bushel Crates (by express), \$2.75. Bushel Crates (by freight), \$2.00.
To other points in proportion. Special prices in quantity lots.
Remit with order and Please Write Address Plainly.

State Varieties Wanted.
Baldwins Russets Greenings Wagners
(Long keeping red apples) (Long keeping brown apples) (Early cooking) (Spiced cooking, delicious eating apples)

MEADOW BROOK FARM, J. Fowler Johnson, Prop.,
Wolcott, Wayne County, New York.

It is as impossible to duplicate the delicious flavor of

FORMOSA OOLONG TEA

as it is to duplicate the lustrous beauty of true pearls in shoddy imitations. Formosa Oolong tea is flavored by nature only. It is pure; never colored.

Your Grocer Has It
—if he is a Good Grocer

JAPANESE HONOR 2 ALIEN FRIENDS

Ceremonies Held in Memory
of Ernest Fenellosa and
Lafayette Hearn.

TOKIO, Oct. 15.—Two remarkable ceremonies were held here recently, one in honor of the memory of a great American-Japanese, who did perhaps more than anybody else to introduce Japanese art to the world; and the other for the memory of an English-Japanese genius, who no doubt has done the most to introduce Japanese culture to the Occidental world.

On the grounds of the Fine Arts Institute in Ueno Park, the most beautiful park in Tokyo, several hundred leading Japanese artists surrounded a monument and dedicated it to the late Ernest Fenellosa, who from 1880 to the time of his death in 1912 was one of the ablest and warmest champions and patrons of Japanese art. He was an American, was educated at Harvard, and was appointed professor of political science at Tokyo University. He made a thorough study of Japanese, Chinese and Hindoo art, and ably interpreted it to the American public. So great was his love of the people and things of Japan that he adopted that country as his own.

The occasion was one of rare interest, both from the point of view of art and that of American-Japanese relationship. Viscount Kaneko delivered an interesting address, emphasizing his conviction that the tie of art so significantly established by Fenellosa will forever keep America and Japan very close friends.

From the American side, Edward Bell, Charge d'Affaires of the American Embassy in Japan, responded with a cordial and enthusiastic speech.

The seventeenth anniversary of the death of Lafcadio Hearn was celebrated in Tokyo at his house in Nishi-Okubo. Hundreds of men and women to whom the memory of Hearn is so dear joined the occasion, among whom was Marquis Okuma. The latter spoke the reminiscences of his long and close friendship with Hearn in an emotional tone. He said in part: "Once a great scholar named Lafcadio Hearn came to Japan. He was an Englishman. He was not merely a scholar but a man of great literary talent. It was this man who introduced Japanese literature to the world. Hearn married the daughter of a Japanese knight, and at length was naturalized, assuming the surname of his wife, Kikuzumi, with the addition of the personal name of Yakumo. He was at first a professor of the Imperial University, but later entered Waseda, of which I have been the chancellor. Japan will forever cherish the name of Hearn."

Hearn's widow and his three sons and a daughter were all present at the ceremony. The eldest son has finished his English literature course at Waseda, the second son is studying in the engineering department of the Kyoto University and the third son is studying at the Art School. The daughter helps her mother at home.

CHINA COMPLETES ARM OF RAILROAD

Central Section of the Great
Lunghai Line Is 346
Miles Long.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 8.—United States Trade Commissioner Meekins reports that the Lunghai Railway, which is the only line of any importance running from east to west in China for a considerable distance through the interior, has been completed for 346 miles between Hanchowfu, Kiangsu and Kuan-yintang, Honan. This is the central section of a railway from Kansu Province to the sea, for which the Belgian syndicate, formed in 1912, holds a concession and is now planning to construct the western section, consisting of about 515 miles from Kuan-yintang to Lanchowfu. The eastern section, 160 miles from Hanchowfu to Hanchow, has been turned over to a Dutch banking syndicate, which has raised about \$15,000,000 for building the railway and improving the port of Hanchow.

Commissioner Meekins also reports that the South Manchurian Railway will probably have a double track from Dairen to Changchun by the end of this year, the second track having been completed already from Dairen to a point north of Mukden.

It is reported that the company has discharged 10,000 employees on account of the decline in traffic on this line, and foreign shippers have heretofore experienced difficulty with their shipments over this road find better facilities offered them in trading in Manchuria, in view of the railroad's eagerness to obtain more business.

AMERICANS IN CHINA FEEL LOSS OF TENNEY

'Grand Old Man' Retires After Thirty-five Years.

PERKIN, Oct. 15.—Diplomatic and political circles, both local and foreign, view with great regret the announcement of the retirement of Charles D. Tenney of the American Legation here, who with Mrs. Tenney returned to the United States on board an army transport.

The numerous friends of Dr. Tenney—who has been described by the local press frequently as "America's Grand Old Man in China"—assert that his retirement will be a great loss to every American in China.

Dr. Tenney lived in this country for more than thirty-five years, working first as a missionary for the American Board Mission, later as a teacher and university president and finally as a member of the American diplomatic and consular service.

Gen. Kernan Makes Proposal to Chinese Consul.

MANILA, Oct. 15.—Gen. Francis Joseph Kernan, commanding the Department of the Philippines, has tendered the Chinese Consul General free use of American army transports to carry famine supplies from the Philippine Islands to China.

In doing so Gen. Kernan said: "Although I have not consulted Washington yet I feel so sure that the sympathy of our Government is toward the suffering Chinese that I will make this offer."

JAPAN TO CHANGE ALIEN LAND LAW

Conditions of Ownership to Be
Made More Liberal Under
Government Plan.

The Government of Japan is reported to have drafted a new law for land ownership by foreign residents, to be introduced at the coming session of the Imperial Diet, which will be convened in December, according to a press report given out by the East and West News Bureau here.

Under the present regulation there are three ways in which foreigners may hold land in Japan. (1) By ordinary lease, running for any convenient term, and renewable at the will of the lessee. The rent of such leased property is liable to a review by the courts after a certain number of years on the application of either party. (2) A so-called superficies title may be secured in all parts of Japan, running for any number of years. Many such titles now current run for 999 years. These titles give a complete control over the surface of the land as ownership. (3) Foreigners may form joint charters. These are juridical persons formed under the Commercial Code of Japan, and are regarded as just as truly Japanese legal persons as though composed of the solely of Japanese.

Aside from these three classes of holdings mentioned above, in the settlement of extra-territorial days, permanent leases are obtainable by purchase, which leases are virtual ownership. On April 13, 1910, a law was passed by the Japanese Parliament which provided the right of foreigners domiciled in Japan to own land, provided they came from countries which extend a similar right to Japanese residents. This law, however, was criticized as unsatisfactory because it was not liberal enough, and consequently was not put into force for the time being. In the legislative session of 1919, however, the Government introduced to the Diet a revised, or rather a new, law embodying more liberal principles and omitting all features in the law of 1910 considered objectionable by foreigners. Unfortunately, the Lower House was suddenly dissolved on the issue of universal suffrage before the proposed law was voted upon.

As far as we are able to learn at present, the features of the proposed bill are: (1) Provisions for the ownership of all foreign residents from countries extending similar right to the Japanese, and (2) the inclusion of Korea among the available lands for ownership.

Strangely, the House of Peers, noted for conservatism, is more progressive with reference to this particular legislation, and is said to advocate more progressive policies so as to recognize foreign ownership on a more positive and liberal basis. In view of this fact and the history of the issue, it is deemed that the passage of the bill is quite beyond doubt.

BRITISH MAKE GAINS IN CHINESE TRADE

United States Holds Lead in Metals and Machinery.

SHANGHAI, Oct. 15.—Shanghai's import trade during the second quarter of the present year shows a general increase, except in regard to trade with Japan, over that of the first quarter. Imports of paper during the quarter ended June 30 were two and one-half times greater than during the March quarter. Norway and Sweden led in the trade.

Conspicuous advances were made in imports of British cotton and wool fabrics, piece goods, machinery and metals. The United States continues to lead in the last two items.

Shanghai's half year's shipping total, exclusive of steam launches and junk, was a record and exceeded 10,500,000 tons. Of the tonnage entering and clearing during the June quarter Great Britain had 35 per cent., Japan nearly 20 per cent., China more than 12 per cent., and the United States 11 per cent.

ARGENTINA HAS HER BUILDING GRAFT TOO

Wagons Drove in Front Door—and Out Back.

BUENOS AIRES, Nov. 7.—Argentina has been having a graft investigation as a result of which it has been found that 7,000,000 pesos have been "run off" disbursed by former Government officials who directed payments to contractors for building the capital here. The present Government has announced its intention of bringing suits to recover the money improperly paid.

The building, a magnificent structure of classic architecture, marble facades and broad sweeps of marble steps, not unlike the Capitol at Washington, is festively called in the newspapers, "El Palacio de Oro." Spanish for "The Palace of Gold." It was begun in 1897 and was originally to have cost 16,000,000 pesos. It is not yet entirely finished and has cost 27,000,000.

Recently a committee of the National Accountancy Department completed an investigation of the expenditure of the money paid for construction of the building and reported that 2,500,000 pesos had been "unduly" disbursed. Buenos Aires newspapers told a year ago of wagon loads of building material that went to the front door of the structure, soon after came out the back door and then disappeared. Charges were made that marble was paid for, but concrete used, for part of the construction, and other accusations of graft were aired. It was then that the newspapers began to call it "The Palace of Gold."

MILLERAND SCORNS GUARD.

Shatters Precedent by Walking Without Attendants.

PARIS, Nov. 7.—President Millerand has amazed some of the old residents of the city apparently without a guard. Scores of persons recognized the French President when he walked the other day from the Elysee Palace, through the Champs Elysees toward the Seine and his progress was marked by a succession of bows. Not a detective was in sight.

This is in sharp contrast to the practice of most former presidents. Few of them ever have ventured forth alone and in most cases they have been surrounded by a strong guard of detectives or police. M. Millerand's democratic conduct in this respect has caused comment and increased his popularity.

AIR SERVICE FOR PHILIPPINES.

MANILA, Oct. 15.—The Council of State has approved the establishment of a regular air service between Manila and the southern islands. It is expected that several hydroplanes for passenger and mail transportation will be purchased.

CHINESE EDITOR HERE.

Mr. P. K. Chu, editor of the Shun Pao (Chinese Daily News), is visiting this country, and will be in New York city for several weeks. Mr. Chu is interested in the establishment of a paper mill on the Yangtze River.

THE STORY of SILK



Out of their silken prisons the dusty little moths pierce their way to lay the tiny eggs which become the "seeds" of the silk crop for the next year. The rearing of the worms is an exacting science, requiring so much personal attention that it is impossible to undertake the work on a large scale.

It is because sericulture is limited to the farm homes in Japan where the little spinners are cared for so skillfully, that they produce threads of such superior quality.



The tiny little silkworms are hatched out on the papers on which the eggs were laid, and then placed in small trays. From this time until these worms have spun their cocoons they are cared for most constantly, for the quality and quantity of their spinings depend entirely upon the attention and feeding they receive.



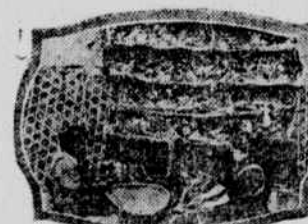
The silkworms are most fastidious in the matter of food. They eat only fresh, finely cut mulberry leaves, hand picked, from these trees, which seem to grow best in Japan. To feed these ever-hungry little silk makers, leaves from trees covering over a million and a quarter acres are required.



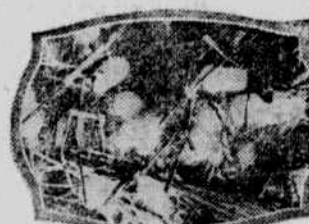
When the worms are very small they eat seven or eight times a day, and during this period the housewives are never very far from their charges. Day and night special meals of the mulberry leaves, cut fine, must be prepared and sprinkled over the hungry little money makers. On stormy days the housewives get a little rest, for the worms enjoy eating only when the weather is agreeable to their artistic temperaments.



The hungry worms eat so much and grow so fast that in the first five weeks of life they increase in size many times. But in these five weeks they eat enough to last them the rest of their lives. When satiated, they grow restless and the farmer is glad, because he knows his worms are ready to go to work.



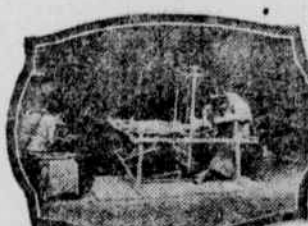
When the silkworm goes to work he undertakes his new job with great seriousness. Climbing up the rice-straw ladders, which are made for the occasion, he picks out a comfortable spot and starts to spin. He works as industriously as he ate, for he never stops until he has "done his bit," which is from 500 to 1,200 yards of silken thread.



—and this is the "crop" the Japanese farmer raised—thousands and thousands of these little shells of silk. All the time the worms were spinning constant care had to be exercised to prevent two worms spinning their cocoons together. Double cocoons cannot be unwound.



After sorting the cocoons for quality the cocoons are boiled to kill the chrysalides. Then the tiny filaments are caught up and the cocoons literally unwound. As the Japanese housewife reels these tiny threads together they unite to form a single uniform rounded strand of lustrous raw silk.



Of course there are many large establishments in Japan which produce rich silken fabrics for the markets of the whole world, but every farmer's wife weaves remarkably fine cloths whenever she finds an interval from household or field duties.



And when the fabrics are complete skilled workmen apply the wonderful colors and patterns which have made Japanese Silks eagerly sought for by buyers in all countries; but by far the largest quantity and the finest qualities find their way to America.

Weight for Weight Silk Wears Much Longer Than Any Other Material

